



**INSPECTION REPORT**

**SAN FRANCISCO ZOOLOGICAL  
GARDENS**

**1 ZOO ROAD  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94132**

**Customer ID: 3373  
Certificate: 93-C-0003**

**Site: 001  
SAN FRANCISCO ZOOLOGICAL  
GARDENS**

**Inspection  
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: MAR-29-2006**

**3.1 ( e )**

**HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leak proof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage. Only food and bedding that is currently being used may be kept in the animal areas. Substances that are toxic to the dogs or cats but are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

The grain storage room contained one open bag of cat food. Open supplies of food must be stored in containers with tight fitting lids to prevent contamination by vermin and other pest.

Correct by July 1, 2006

**3.52 ( e )**

**FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

(e) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water.

Rabbit and Guinea Pig enclosure had excess amount of water and mud near the entrance to the night housing area. Methods must be in place to allow for the rapid elimination of water from animal enclosures.

Correct by July 1, 2006

**3.80 ( a )( 2 )( ii )**

**PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.**

Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements: (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (ii) Protect the nonhuman primates from injury;

The electrical wiring to a heat lamp in a primate night housing area was too close to the animal enclosure. During the inspection one of the primates was seen chewing on the electrical cord. Enclosures must be maintained to protect the animals from injury of this type. The heating lamp was removed from outside of the enclosure during the inspection.

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**Received By:**

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**INSPECTION REPORT**

Correct by July 1, 2006

**3.125 ( a )**

**3.125 ( c )**

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

Gunitite rock in the large cats and polar bear enclosures is rapidly deteriorating. The continuing decay of the gunitite exposing underlying surfaces is in need of permanent repair.

The gunitite rock of the polar bear exhibit had a steady flow of water in the area near the mote. It was speculated that the pool in the enclosure had a leak allowing water to flow out of the pool and seep out of the gunitite. A determination of the source of the water should be made and corrective actions taken.

The floor wall junction in the tapir night housing is separated and has a resultant crevice. In the current condition debris can accumulate in the crevices at the juncture. This build up over time may cause odors, attract pest and allow for bacterial growth. These crevices must be sealed and to prevent the above from occurring.

The newly used public feeding area for the giraffe was not designed for that purpose and is not safe for the feeding of the giraffe. The area is approximately 10-15 feet wide with a drop of about 3-4 feet on the left. If all animals are being fed by the public in this area any sudden movement of one giraffe, may cause a shifting and the giraffe near the left may fall or slip. Public feeding areas must be designed so all animals can be safely fed without the possibility of injury.

The same area of the yard has raised structures or surfaces. These are valves of some type extending 6-8 inches or more above the level of the ground. These protruding structures are in the public feeding areas and should be buried so that they are at least level to the surrounding ground surface. This will prevent possible injury to the animal's limbs in this enclosure.

The rhino enclosure has a tire fixed to the cement wall as an enrichment device. When the rhino is moving or playing with the tire with his head he bangs his head and face on the cement wall. During the inspection the rhino was seen to have bleeding lacerations on his face and nose. This enrichment device should be moved to a location that will not allow injury to the animal in the enclosure.

Correct by July 1, 2006

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

The hay storage barn had rodent and cat feces located on hay and straw. The door to the storage area was open when approached for inspection. This was an indication that all methods are not used to eliminate harborage areas for feral cats and rodents. Contamination of hay and straw may cause detrimental effects to animals eating hay or using bedding. Implementation of adequate pest control and proper storage techniques are necessary for the health and well being of animals.

Correct by July 1, 2006

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**INSPECTION REPORT**

**3.127 ( c )**

**FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.**

(c) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

There were several areas in the zoo that did not have adequate drainage but consideration of recent rains would make it inappropriate to cite all areas as not compliant. There were two animal enclosures that had excess water and mud and were considered non compliant during the inspection.

The giraffe area had mud and water near the viewing window of the barn. Giraffe had to walk in this area when fed at the public feeding stations.

The tapir night housing area also had large amounts of mud and water near the gate which led into the night housing. Animals housed in muddy environments over prolonged periods of time may cause detrimental effects on their hooves. These enclosures must have methods in place to allow drainage for the rapid elimination of excess water.

Correct by July 1, 2006

**3.131 ( a )**

**3.131 ( d )**

**SANITATION.**

(a) Cleaning of enclosures. Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. When enclosures are cleaned by hosing or flushing, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals confined in such enclosures from being directly sprayed with the stream of water or wetted involuntarily.

Giraffe public feeding area had feces that were hosed out of the animal night housing area. Allowing public to feed animals in this area will allow the spread of feces and urine from this area to other areas of the zoo. All methods must be in place to prevent the public from standing in the area containing animal feces and urine. Methods must be put in place to allow for the disposal of waste when washed out of the animal enclosure.

Correct by July 1, 2006

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

The giraffe barn had rodent feces on all floor surfaces. There was a large hole in ceiling possibly caused by rodents eating into the wood. The current methods of rodent control for this facility are inadequate and an evaluation of the pest control program for this facility is necessary, with implementation of modifications to reduce or eliminate rodents in this building. Feces and urine of wild rodents may be harmful to the species of animals housed in this facility. To prevent or reduce the possibility of injury and/or illness to animals the rodent population must be eliminated.

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